[3rd March 1961

Satellite towns

* 553 *Q.*—Sri A. A. RASHEED
Sri N. R. THIAGARAJAN } Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether there is any proposal for the creation of "Satellite Towns" near Madras ?

The Hon. Sri R. VENKATARAMAN : There is no proposal to set up 'Satellite' towns but two proposals for developing 'neighbourhood' in Madras are under implementation.

Sri A. A. RASHEED : What is the population that will be settled in these neighbouring towns and what is the Government expenditure on these neighbouring towns ?

The Hon. Sri R. VENKATARAMAN : The area for the West Madras neighbourhood will be 1,200 acres and the area for Vyasarpadi neighbourhood will be 1,000 acres, and naturally after giving due allowance for roads, and other facilities, such as park, playgrounds, etc., the rest will be available for distribution to the people. The cost of this will be estimated at five crores of rupees, of which the Government will give one crore and some money will be collected from the people and used over and over again.

Sri V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIYAR : What exactly is the difference between a neighbouring town and a satellite town? What is the extra cost that will be involved for establishing satellite towns ?

The Hon. Sri R. VENKATARAMAN : Satellite town is one which is started outside the municipal limits. For instance, if we develop Tambaram, it will be a satellite town. Neighbouring town is one which is within the City and developed area which is on the fringe and sometimes which is just a little beyond the City municipal limits. In the matter of giving amenities to neighbouring towns reliance is placed on the City facilities like drainage, water-supply, etc. In a satellite town there must be independent sources of water-supply, drainage and other facilities.

Sri A. A. RASHEED : May I know, Sir, whether the Government have received any aid or grant from the Central Government for these neighbouring towns?

The Hon. Sri R. VENKATARAMAN : Yes. The Central Government do give us a loan for the development of these neighbourhood towns.

Tobacco

Mr. SPEAKER : We shall take up the next two questions (Nos. 554 and 555) together.

* 554 *Q.*—Sri K. SATTANATHA KARAYALAR (on behalf of Sri N. R. THIAGARAJAN): கனம் உள்துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தயவுசெய்து கீழ்க்கண்ட கேள்விகளுக்குப் பதிலளிப்பாரா—

(அ) நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் புகையிலை எத்தனை ஏக்கரில் பயிரிடப்படுகிறது ?

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(இ) எங்கெங்கு புகையிலை ஏற்றுமதி செய்யப்படுகிறது ?

(உ) புகையிலைப் பயிர் வளர்ச்சிக்கு சர்க்கார் செய்யும் உதவிகள் என்ன ?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) About 30,000 acres during 1960–61.

(b) Raw tobacco is not exported from this State to foreign countries. It is however sent to other States in India, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Kerala and Mysore.

(c) A comprehensive scheme for development of tobacco is functioning in this State from 30th August 1960. The object of the scheme is to improve the yield and quality of chewing and smoking tobacco by imparting knowledge to tobacco growers by propaganda and demonstration in the scientific methods of cultivation, harvesting, curing, processing, handling, grading, storage and disposal. The scheme also contemplates payment of subsidies to growers for purchase of manures, plant protection measures, and conduct of demonstration plots. Further, steps are also being taken to organise co-operative societies for storage and marketing of cured produce.

* 555 Q.—SRI K. SATTANATHA KARAYALAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) whether tobacco grown in our State is exported;

(b) if so, the quantity exported during the past two years and its quality; and

(c) whether there are any proposals for improving the present varieties grown in our State?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) Tobacco grown in this State is not exported to foreign countries, but is exported to other States in India.

(b) Jaffna chewing tobacco and Vattakappal chewing tobacco and raw tobacco are exported to other States. The quantity sent out during the past two years are as follows :—

1957—6.2 million lb.

1958–59—5·2 million lb.

(c) The Indian Central Tobacco Committee is running a Research Station at Vedasandur in Madurai district for improving the existing varieties of cigar and cheroot tobacco grown in this State.

A comprehensive scheme for the development of tobacco in the entire State is functioning from 30th August 1960. The object of the scheme is to improve the yield and quality of chewing and smoking tobacco by imparting knowledge to tobacco growers by propaganda and demonstration of the scientific methods of cultivation, harvesting, curing, processing, handling, grading, storage and disposal.